

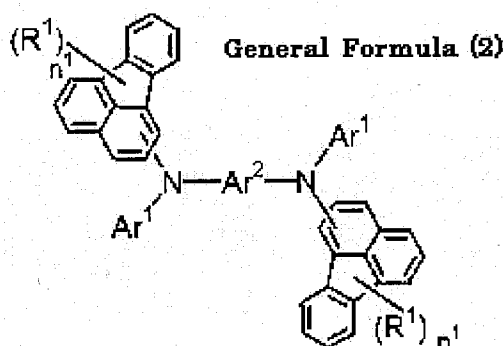
Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-17 (canceled).

Claim 18 (currently amended): ~~The organic light-emitting material according to claim 17, wherein, in the general formula (1) Ar^{sup.1} is an unsubstituted phenyl group, n^{sup.1} is 0, and Ar^{sup.2} is a divalent group derived from unsubstituted biphenyl. An organic light-emitting material comprising a material represented by a following general formula (2):~~



wherein:

n¹ is an integer of 0 to 3;

R¹ is an alkyl group having 10 carbon atoms or less;

Ar¹ is a monovalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 20 carbon atoms or less, and which optionally has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less; and

Ar² is a divalent group which is derived from a ring assembly having 30 carbon atoms or less and being comprised of monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings, and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less, wherein a compound in which said monovalent group is an unsubstituted phenyl group, said divalent group is a divalent

group derived from unsubstituted biphenyl, and each of two fluoranthenes is bonded to nitrogen at the carbon numbered 3 is excluded from general formula (2).

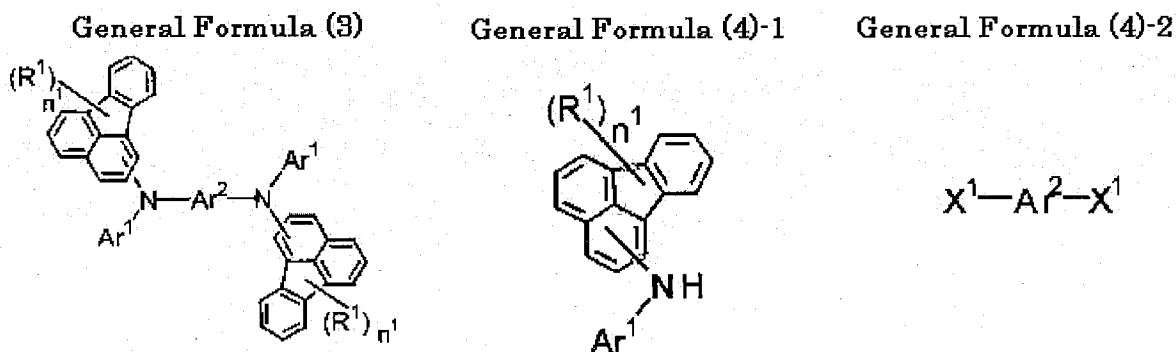
Claim 19 (currently amended): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 18, wherein the organic light-emitting material is a light emitting material used in a light emitting layer in a green light emitting organic element.

Claim 20 (previously presented): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 18, wherein the ring assembly constituting Ar^2 in the general formula (2) is biphenyl, binaphthyl, or bianthracenyl.

Claim 21 (previously presented): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 18, wherein the monovalent group, which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon, constituting Ar^1 in the general formula (2) has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less.

Claim 22 (previously presented): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 21, wherein said substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less is an alkyl group selected from the group consisting of a methyl group, an ethyl group, an i-propyl group, and a t-butyl group, and a phenyl group.

Claim 23 (currently amended): A method for producing an organic material comprising represented by the general formula (3) below, characterized by reacting a compound represented by the general formula (4)-1 below with a compound represented by the general formula (4)-2 below using a metal catalyst thereby producing the organic material represented by the general formula (3) below:



wherein:

in the general formula (3) and general formula (4)-1 above,

n^1 is an integer of 0 to 3;

R^1 is an alkyl group having 10 carbon atoms or less; and

Ar^1 is a monovalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 20 carbon atoms or less, and which optionally has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less;

in the general formula (3) and general formula (4)-2 above,

Ar^2 is a divalent group which is derived from a ring assembly having 30 carbon atoms or less and being comprised of monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings, and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less; and

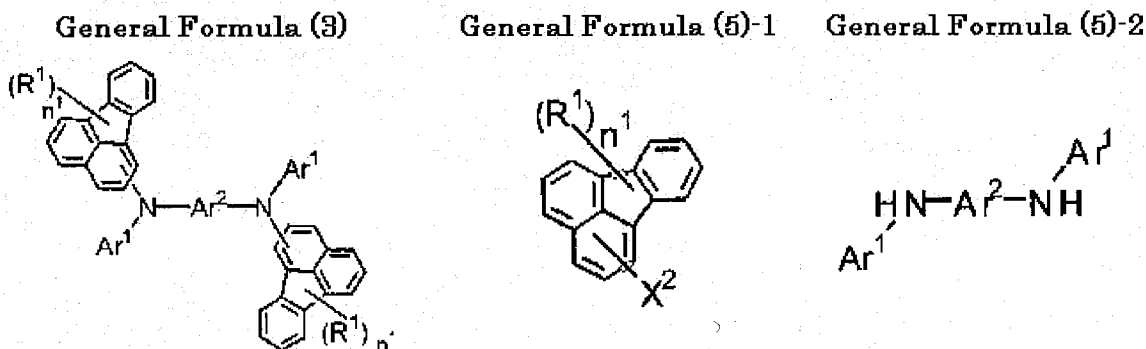
in the general formula (4)-2 above,

X^1 is a halogen atom or a perfluoroalkanesulfonic ester group; and

in the general formula (3) above, a compound in which said monovalent group is an unsubstituted phenyl group, said divalent group is a divalent group derived from unsubstituted biphenyl, and each of two fluoranthenes is bonded to nitrogen at the carbon numbered 3 is excluded from general formula (3).

Claim 24 (previously presented): The method for producing an organic material according to claim 23, wherein the ring assembly constituting Ar^2 in the general formula (4)-2 is biphenyl, binaphthyl, or bianthracenyl.

Claim 25 (currently amended): A method for producing an organic material comprising ~~represented by the general formula (3) below,~~ characterized by reacting a compound represented by the general formula (5)-1 below with a compound represented by the general formula (5)-2 below using a metal catalyst thereby producing the organic material represented by the general formula (3) below:



wherein:

in the general formula (3) and general formula (5)-1 above,

n^1 is an integer of 0 to 3, and

R^1 is an alkyl group having 10 carbon atoms or less;

in the general formula (5)-1 above,

X^2 is a halogen atom or a perfluoroalkanesulfonic ester group; and

in the general formula (3) and general formula (5)-2 above,

Ar^1 is a monovalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 20 carbon atoms or less, and which optionally has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less, and

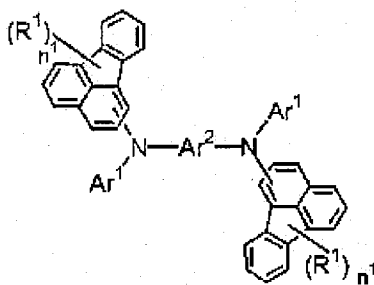
Ar^2 is a divalent group which is derived from a ring assembly having 30 carbon atoms or less and being comprised of monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings, and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less; and

in the general formula (3) above, a compound in which said monovalent group is an unsubstituted phenyl group, said divalent group is a divalent group derived from unsubstituted biphenyl, and each of two fluoranthenes is bonded to nitrogen at the carbon numbered 3 is excluded from general formula (3).

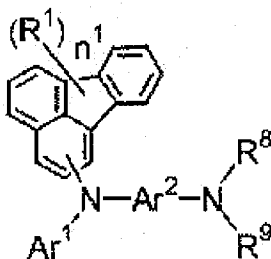
Claim 26 (previously presented): The method for producing an organic material according to claim 25, wherein the ring assembly constituting Ar^2 in the general formula (5)-2 is biphenyl, binaphthyl, or bianthracenyl.

Claim 27 (currently amended): A method for producing an organic material comprising represented by the general formula (3) below, characterized by reacting a compound represented by the general formula (6)-1 below with a compound represented by the general formula (6)-2 below using a metal catalyst thereby producing the organic material represented by the general formula (3) below:

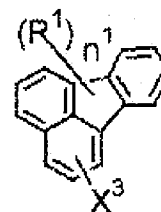
General Formula (3)



General Formula (6)-1



General Formula (6)-2



wherein:

in the general formula (3) and general formulae (6)-1 and (6)-2 above,

n^1 is an integer of 0 to 3, and

R^1 is an alkyl group having 10 carbon atoms or less;

in the general formula (3) and general formula (6)-1 above,

Ar^1 is a monovalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 20 carbon atoms or less, and which optionally has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less, and

Ar^2 is a divalent group which is derived from a ring assembly having 30 carbon atoms or less and being comprised of monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings, and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less;

in the general formula (6)-1 above, R^8 is a hydrogen atom or Ar^1 , and R^9 is a hydrogen atom; and

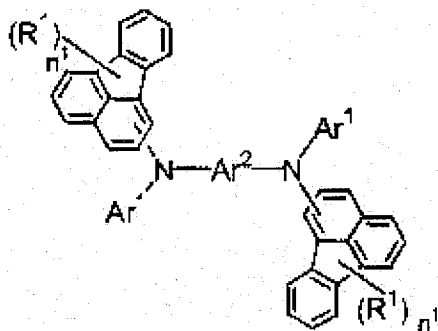
in the general formula (6)-2 above, X^3 is a halogen atom or a perfluoroalkanesulfonic ester group; and

in the general formula (3) above, a compound in which said monovalent group is an unsubstituted phenyl group, said divalent group is a divalent group derived from unsubstituted biphenyl, and each of two fluoranthenes is bonded to nitrogen at the carbon numbered 3 is excluded from general formula (3).

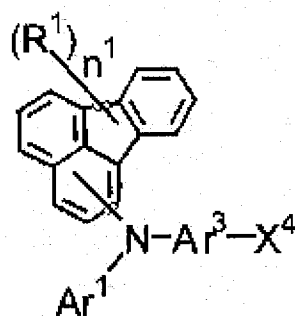
Claim 28 (previously presented): The method for producing an organic material according to claim 27, wherein the ring assembly constituting Ar^2 in the general formula (6)-1 above is biphenyl, binaphthyl, or bianthracenyl.

Claim 29 (currently amended): A method for producing an organic material comprising represented by the general formula (3) below, characterized by reacting a compound represented by the general formula (7) below using an equivalent amount of a metal, a metal salt, or a metal catalyst thereby producing the organic material represented by the general formula (3) below:

General Formula (3)



General Formula (7)



wherein:

in the general formula (3) and general formula (7) above,

n^1 is an integer of 0 to 3,

R^1 is an alkyl group having 10 carbon atoms or less, and

Ar^1 is a monovalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 20 carbon atoms or less, and which optionally has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less;

in the general formula (3) above,

Ar^2 is a divalent group which is derived from a ring assembly having 30 carbon atoms or less and being comprised of monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings, and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less, and

a compound in which said monovalent group is an unsubstituted phenyl group, said divalent group is a divalent group derived from unsubstituted biphenyl, and each of two fluoranthenes is bonded to nitrogen at the carbon numbered 3 is excluded from general formula (3); and

in the general formula (7) above,

Ar^3 is a divalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings, and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less, and

X^4 is a halogen atom or a perfluoroalkanesulfonic ester group.

Claim 30 (previously presented): The method for producing an organic material according to claim 29, wherein the compound represented by the general formula (7) above is reacted with a compound corresponding to the compound represented by the general formula (7) wherein X^4 is changed to magnesium halide, boric acid, or borate.

Claim 31 (previously presented): The method for producing an organic material according to claim 29, wherein, in the general formula (7), Ar^3 is a divalent group derived from benzene, naphthalene, or anthracene.